NOMORE

The Terror of the North He Advocates Peace

ADRIAN, MO., Feb. helby died at his farm clock this morning. Brilliant, dashing and ar, General Shelby was t

HIS EARLY LIFE. His Early Lipe.

Seneral Shelby was born in Lexington.

In 183. He gained what was concred a good education in that day, and ent some years in mercantile life. Fate en attracted him to Waverly, Mo., lere he began the manufacturer of bale oe. It was not long before "Bleeding brought bands of armed and sperate men to the west of the Misperate Mi



GENERAL JO. SHELBY.

and promptly marched away for four years of bloody strife. on his return from Mexico he settled on a farm in Fayette county. He soon became involved in the tide of railroad speculation, lost his all and moved to a farm near Adrain. Bates county. President Cleveland in his second term made him United States Marshal for the Western district of Missouri.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.
Courage, courtliness and chivalry came of Shelby by inheritance. His grandather was Isaac Shelby, the first governor of Kentucky, in whose day the ighting of Indians was a common occupation. His father was Colonel James shelby, who played a part at the battle of the Thames under William Henry Harison, and came out of the war of 1812 with the lustre of glorious deeds. General Shelby himself went into the war as captain of the company he had raised simself and came out of the conflict with a major generalship and the admiration of friend and foe.

He was masterful as a commander, galant as a fighter, generous as a victor and the conflict with the

He was masterful as a commander, galant as a fighter, generous as a victor
and admirable as a man. Once having
ecopted the verdict of the sword as final,
e used his powerful influence with the
mreconstructed element in Missouri and
vas a great factor in restoring peace
o this distracted commonwealth. Old
oes forgave him and all Missourians
wear by him.

AFTER THE SURRENDER.
Shelby's Missouri division fought

ized division of the Confederate Army west of the Mississippi. Shelby planned to continue the contest, but his men yearned for their homes and their families. There was a dramatic separation on the field near Cersicana. Tex. There-etill remained with Shelby 500 bold troopers, and they had an abundant supply of arms, aromunition, and supplies. They determined to march into Mexico and become soldiers of fortune with Juarez or Maximilian. They marched to Waco and Austin in a well disciplined band. Shelby was urged to seize the money in the Confederate sub-treasury at San Antonio for his soldiers, but he was not a plunderer, and hesitated. Texas bandits carried off the treasure before he could reach San Antonio to protect it, as he had protected public funds in Austin. Many exiles were awaiting Shelby at Ban Antonio. Among them were Generals Smith, Magruder, Hindraan, Lyon, of Kentucky, Laedbetter, and Wilcox, of Lee's army; Governor Murah, of Texas; Governor Morehead, of Kentucky; Governor Allen, of Louisiana, and Governor Trusten Polk, of Misscuri. Senator Harriz, of Tennessee, and Senator Vest, of Missouri were in that despairing company.

SECURITY WERE IN THAT DESPITE TO THE SECURITY SE

A LOYAL PRIEND.

fighter discountenanced their lawlessness he could not find it in his heart to be-tray one of his former soldiers. He gen-erally left the farm when they came, once going as far as St. Louis. The James brothers once paid the obligation in part by reasoning one of the General's negro servants from an angry mob of whites.

order of things in a spirit of resignation."

HIS LATER DAYS.

General Shelby became a freight contractor in Mexico, but in 1897 he returned to his farm in Missouri, where he lived a retired life until 1893, when President Cleveland appointed him United States Marshal for the Western district of Missouri. During the great strike in 1893 when Marshal Shelby was active in suppressing strikers, he became involved in a controversy with Governor Stone, whe contended that United States troops were being used in violation of the doptrine of State's rights, the very doctrine which Shelby had fought so bitterly for during the civil war; but to Governor Stone General Shelby replied "that the question of State's rights was decided by that war, and settled for all time when Lee had surrendered at Appomattox."

In the recent campaign General Shelby was an active supporter of the policy of President Cleveland.

General Shelby was a very prominent figure at the Reunion here last July, beter the head of the Missouri division.

figure at the Reunion here last July, being at the head of the Missouri division of Confederate Veterans.

CLARKSVILLE, VA., Feb. 6.-Special. Rural life with its monotonous common place happenings, where the dull rou-AFTER THE SURRENDER.

shy's Missouri division fought blace happenings, where the dull routine of feeding stock, getting wood, occasional loafing at the cross road store with hunting the cld "har" for a bit of spice, may seem dull to the dwellers in the cross road store with hunting the cld "har" for a bit of spice, may seem dull to the dwellers in the city, but one learns to settle down the contest but his men complacently to the fate that such a life brings. Nor is it stretching the blanket, or invading the dominion of the author of Gulliver's Travels, to say that there are numbers who enjoy such a

blanket, or invading the dominion of the author of Guilliver's Travels, to say that there are numbers who enjoy such a life.

The writer, whose duties require him to travel a great deal among the people, finds no little pleasure in sitting around blazing fires and hearing not only gossip of the neighborhood, but sometimes interesting stories or legends connected with past generations.

An interesting study one who peregrinates in these rural parts, sinds in the dwellings, which contain our people. Some are large, some are small, some are high pitched, some are low pitched, and not a few of them give evidence of great age. And the inside, where one sees substantial, if not elegant furniture presents sometimes a scene where one who revels in curlosities may give full play to his tastes and fancy. But who can do justice to a blazing, cracking, roaring country fire the reflection of whose hospitable light dances upon the rug and chases each other upon the surface of the walls and furniture like spectral shadows and the meals of fresh meats, fresh butter, sweet and butter milk and all served with such naive, grace and genuine hospitality.

Such snug apartments invite to the reading of papers and books and in the country this pleasure can be well indulged in during the long winter evenings for the mail facilities are almost perfect these days.

Often the flight of time is marked by ticking clocks, that have done duty for many a year and as one looks upon the face where eyes, long since closed in death, have looked to find how the hours sped, a feeling of allowance is indulged if there is a great difference in the time marked by the faithful hands and the washington and Greenwich time.

But the family of father and mother and rosy-chocked lassies and hearty looking boys, must not and cannot be overlooked. What would our rural hours be without these important adjuncts? Not many of them lack for sense and culture and refinement and even stylish dressing is far from being uncommon; better than all, how much real pleasure

Confesses Embezziement.

CINCINNATI. O., Feb. 13.—Murray M.
Davis, confidential man for the Pittsburg
Coal Company, was arrested last aftermoon on the charge of embesziement. He
made no estitement at the first of this
mosth, and finally saked W. D. O'Nell to
come here. To him Davis confessed that
he was short in his accounts probably
\$50, which he said he had lost in lottery.
An examination of his books revealed a
much larger shortage, probably exceeding \$5,50, and his arrest was ordered, and

THE EASTERN SITUATION

ERS TELL GREECE TO GO AHEAD?

in this Problem Lies the Solution of Greece's Troubles-Has the Crafty Sule ton Worked Up the Whole Muddle?

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LONDON, Feb. 13.—It would be easy to present the array of authentic informanopie in such a way as to indicate that war is inevitable and close at hand. There are some observers in all European capi-tals, especially Berlin, who take that view of the situation, and are alarmed accordingly. Even the stock markets, which are, after all, the best political barometers in Europe, indicated for a pending. There is no doubt that if the future developments depend solely upon those directly concerned, namely, the Turks, Greeks, and Cretans, there would be lighting within a week on both sea and land. Everybody knows, however, that the progress of the quarrel is not within the control of those actually involved, and that there will be no blows exchanged unless at least one of the great powers is willing that war should come.

THE SOLUTION.

The solution of the problem really lies in the answer to the question, Has the representative of one of the six great powers whispered in the ear of Greece? "Now is your opportunity, go ahead, take Crete, and we will keep our hands off." Some loud cloes in France, and many more in Germany, are accusing England of having done just that thing. No one of them, however, has suggested even a plausible motive which would lead Great Britain to adopt such a course. On the other hand, there are overwhelming reasons why Great Britain should be the most strenuous of all in suppressing a disturbance until the powers had an opportunity of enforcing on the Sultan the scheme of reforms, which has just been formulated. One would more naturally suspect Germany herself or France of inciting the mischief for the purpose of discomfting Lord Salisbury, who from the first has been the leader in urging harmonious action in dealing with the Sultan.

There is as a matter of fact no adequate motive visible which would lead, any great power to create this fresh and

directly responsible for the recurrence of the troubles there but there have been many indications since that his subtile cunning instigated the whole affair. THE HOPEFUL FEATURE.

THE HOPEFUL FEATURE.

The one luminous and hopeful feature of the situation is the fact that thus far the Powers have maintained their unity of attitude. pugnacious Greeks sent off their fleet with instructions to prevent by force any fresh Turkish troops from landing in Crete. The Powers had no opportunity to prevent this step, but they promptly and unitedly notified Greece she would not be permitted to interfere on the island itself and at the same time offset a chance collision by

Greece she would not be permitted to interfere on the island itself and at the same time offset a chance collision by preventing the Porte from sending any more troops. The Sultan's scheme has therefore been a failure up to date, and it remains to be seen what his next move will be.

The situation on the whole has not reached an ominous or threatening stage in the view of those persons in whose judgment I have the greatest confidence and although it contains element of serious danger, as it has for more than eighteen months, it does not justify any grave forebodings with regard to the peace of Europe. There is another view of the crisis in Crete and Turkey which should not be lost sight of. These fresh troubles prove anew that a radical solution of the Turkish problem is absolutely imperative and that all hope in allowing the Ottoman Empire to exist in peace under the full sovereignty of the present Sultan is valo.

under the full sovereignty of the present Suitan is vain.

A GLOOMY ARTICLE.

The Spectator to-day in a gloomy article on the situation emphasises the necessity of drastic measures and says:

"Europe will not permit the Suitan and his Asiatic hordes to threaten its peace every minute, and as Crete cannot be left to itself it must be handed over to Greece the testing the artennement to be afterad interim, the arrangement to be after-wards ratified by a European conference. That will pacify the island, as the Mus-sulmans will either submit or fly to Asia Minor, but then the gravest of all dangers will arise. The Mesulman mob of Constantinopie may enfeavor to take vengeance upon the Greeks of the capital, and it is doubtful whether Abdul Hamid has either the power or the wish to rejetrain their ferocity. The Greeks of Constantinopie, however eigeed 200,000. They have been arming for nonths, and it is exceedingly doubtful if hey can be summarily suppressed. They are not like the Armenians in temper, and if driven to desperation they would rais a formidable civil war which would a few days compel the powers to occup Constantinopie, the precise danger thy have all been dreading.

stantinopic, the precise danger thy have all been dreading.

"Matters may go differently becase the Suitan and his advisers must be ware that a massacre of Greeks would be the beginning of the end of Ottomarrule, but the danger is undoubtedly grea and imminent. It has not been less by the fact that the Macedonians, who are may waiting an opportunity, will projuly seize this and by a simultaneous upring will compel the States of Eastern Euipe to show their hands and decide wheler they are for or against Asiatic rulein Europe.

Europe.

"These statements may be consident sensational, but we take it to be certain that horror of Abdul Hamid has entered too deeply into the souls of the Christian population of European Turkey to allow any palliative to be effectual, and that if he continues to reign no buil of a week

WILL THE SULTAN SUBMIT?
There is no doubt, some basis for this dark forecast, but it has to be considered with the larger; questions whether the Sultan will in the end submit to the demands of the Powers, which will soon be placed before him. That is the crulcial point of the situation, and nebody, except Abdul himself, can decide it. The present troubles in Crete and the activity of Greece are of small consequence compared with it.

present troubles in Crete and the activity of Greece are of small consequence compared with it.

One feature of the week's events has appealed strongly to all decent-minded Englishmen who care little about the intricacles of international politics. It is the spectacle of little Greece standing up in boild defiance of the blood-thirsty tyrant in Constantinople, against whom no greater power has thus far dared to raise its hands. There is an undoubted feeling of popular sympathy and admiration throughout Europe which is so strong that the callous diplomatists who consider it their duty to interfere with will find it necessary to be very careful and considerate in their admonitions to the Greek King, or their own constituents will resent their action as much as the Greeks themselves. Lord Salisbury, for instance, would find a furious storm raging about his ears if he puts himself in the humiliating attitude of the Sultan against the righteous Greek wrath. Public opinion is already telling him in double-leaded language that such action "would cover with shame the name and fing of England." There is, in fact, a tendency to make Prince George a popular here in Ingland, and his departure on the Greek fact to hear the Tarks out of Cente and the constitute of the England in the England masses.

in much the same light as it is by his own

in much the same light as it is by his own countrymen.

CANNOT RESIST HIS PEOPLE.

PARIS, Feb. 12—in an article on the situation in Crete, the Gaulois says that the King of Greece, when in Paris in November last, gave the Government to understand that his further resistance to the aspirations of the people of Greece was impossible, and he was, therefore, compelled to seek closer relations with Austria and Great Britain, the disposition of Russia being unfriendly.

The paper also asserts that a report which has been received here that the German Emperor made an announcement yesterday that he would adhere to the policy of France and Russia in the East, has caused a sensation in diplomatic circles. The Gaulois concludes by warning Germany that the question of Alsace-Lorraine will not be lost sight of by France.

GREECE CENSURED.

France.

GREECE CENSURED.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, declared that the report which is in circulation that the Austro-Hungarian army is being mobilized was without foundation.

The rebellion in Crete, Baron Banffy said, was due partly to agitation by Greek committees, and partly to delay in carrying out reforms in the administration of the affairs of the island, which had been cenceded by the Suitan. Greece, the Premier further said, had acted in the matter against the advice of the powers, who had agreed absolutely upon the necessity of maintaining peace and the status quo in the East.

ARMS LANDED.

CANEA, CRETE, Feb. 12.—The Greek flotilia, commanded by Prince George, of Greece, which arrived here last evening, is reported to have landed during the night a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions, intended for the Cretan insurgents. Part of the Greek flotilia has gone to Retimo. The insurgents, in large numbers, are occupying the hills around the town of Canea, awaiting the arrival of arms and ammunition.

It is reported here that a Greek warship has compelled a Turkish warship which was attempting to leave for Candia, to return to her anchorage.

THE PORTE'S THREAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—The Porte has informed the Powers that Turkey will attack Greece in Thessaly in the event of the Powers falling to restrain hostile action on the part of Greece

IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY.

ily and Some Old Relics.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Feb. 6 .-Special.-Looking over the "ancient files" at the parlors of James Perley &

files" at the pariors of James Pericy & Sons, furniture dealers and undertakers, of this city, I came across several letters from members of the Jefferson family, "looking to the promotion of the cause of American liberty."

The following is from the pen of Martha Jefferson to Mrs. Washington:

"Mrs. Washington has done me the honor of communicating the enclosed proposition of our sisters in Pennsylvania and of informing me that the same grateful sentiments are displaying themselves in Maryland. Justified by the sanction of her letter in handing forward the scheme, I undertake with cheerfulness the duty of furnishing to my country-women an opportunity of proving that they also participate of those virtuous feelings which gave birth to it. I cannot do more for its promotion than by enclosing to you some of the papers to be disposed of as you think proper.

"Martha Jefferson."

Another paper from Mr. Jefferson to

"MARTHA JEFFERSON."

Another paper from Mr. Jefferson to Mrs. Mary Lewis, reads thus:

"Received of Mrs. Mary Lewis, by the hands of Mr. Lewis, fifteen hundred and fifty-nine pounds and eight shillings, old Continental and State money (there being a seven and a five-dollar bill, more than was enumerated in the enclosing paper), also four guineas, a silver dollar, and ten pistereens, her collection in the county of Albemarle for a donation to the souldiers."

TH, JEFFERSON."

Nov. 22, 1780." TH. JEFFERSON. Nov. 22, 1780."

I also found in the establishment of Perley & Sons for repairs, an old-fashioned settee (114 years old), made of poplar, 5½ feet long and 27 inches wide, with very high back, very plainly made, and painted dark, and appeared to be well preserved. It is now the property of Miss Carrie Randolph, a great grand-daughter of Mr. Jefferson, and who now resides at Edge Hill, in Albemarle county.

There is also in the above-ramed es-tablishment for repairs, a large mahog-any dining table, now the property of the Hon. Jefferson M. Lovy, the present owner of Monticello, the historic home of the late Mr. Jefferson.

reported to have been settled for \$500,000 in cash paid to Merritt. It is understood in cash paid to Merritt. It is understood that all the members of the Merritt family who had claims against Rockefeller have joined in the settlement. The total claims would aggregate \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. In the Alfred Merritt case, a verdict for \$940,000 was secured in June, 1805, but a new trial was ordered. A. A. Harris & Son instituted the case and fought it through, but a rupture between the Merritts and Harris took place some weeks are and J. L. Washburn, who weeks ago, and J. L. Washburn, who was associated in the case is supposed to was associated in the case is supposed to have made the settlement. Alonzo and Alfred Merritt are now in Mexico, where they have investments, and it is said that the entire family will move down there.

DETROIT, Feb. 13 -Gen. Russell A. Al-DETROIT, Feb. 12.—Gen. Russell A. Alger was honored in a happy manner last night by a reception tendered the General at the Fellowcraft Club's handsome new club-house. The Fellowcraft Club was organized by the newspaper men of the city, and also includes in its membership hundreds of the professional and business men of the city. Among the guesta were the officers of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne. States Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne.

Mountain Missionary.

"These statements may be consider, sensational, but we take it to be certically that horror of Abdul Hamid has entered to deeply into the souls of the Christian population of European Turkey to allow any palliative to be effectual, and that if he continues to reign no hull of a weed or a month can in any degree remove the danger of an explosion."

WILL THE SULTAN SUBMIT?

There is no doubt, some basis for this dark forecast, but it has to be considered free.

Mountain Missionary.

STAUNTON, VA. Feb. 12.—Father W. Gaste nature, has gone to Highland county, having been appointed missionary county, having been appointed missionary been appointed missionary.

The STAUNTON, VA. Feb. 12.—Father W. Gasten Payne, assistant pastor of St. Francis county, having been appointed missionary.

Will state of the Christian to the State, and hereafter he will have charge of mission of St. Francis sively. The congregation of St. Francis county, having been appointed missionary.

WILL THE SULTAN SUBMIT?

There is no doubt, some basis for this fity.

Secured by Over \$43.093.093 Sarplus. the statement of the Equitable Life surance Society, published to-day, two a condition of almost incredible incial strength; \$215,773,917 of assess, a 1915, 192, 070 of outstanding assurance, so the size of the company; but probable all other figures in this statement are warfed by the amount of the surplusver all liabilities, \$42,277,175. The sure, after all, is probably the great polito the policy-holders in the statement any life assurance company. All completes of this kind issue contracts that by not become payable for many year and the great thought of any man who is one of these contracts should be, hat steps are the company taking make my contract safe and secure band any shadow of doubt?"

The pour of any life assurance company lof particular interest at this time, basis of the low rate of interest on gilt-the securities which are the only kind in the a life company should invest. The companies are forced by law to not a certain percentage of interest on heir entire "Reserve." This percentages now fixed at 4 per cent, but finance men generally agree that the time is not distant when this "Reserve" where to be based on the assumption the companies will carn not more in 31-2 or even 2 per cent, on their in ments. The officers of the Equitable Assurance Society would still have a plus of many millions of dellars.

IT HAS BEEN DEPOSITED AND COR

a Physician—He Spends the Night at the Heme of His Parents

CARSON, NEV., Feb. 13.—Dan Stuart received a dispatch this afternoon from Al Smith, stakeholder for Corbett and Fitzsimmons, informing him that Martin Julian had deposited the final instaiment of the Cornishman's forfeit and appearance money, and that the entire stakes were now in hand. This means that the pugilists will contest for a side bet of \$5,000 in addition to the purse.

THE FORFEIT MONEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 13.—When Corbett was informed this afternoon that the balance of the Fitzsimmons side bet and appearance money had been placed in Al Smith's hands he was delighted. "This looks as though Fitzsimmons really meant business, and intended living up to the articles," he remarked. "I have no doubt now that he will be in the ring on March 17th, though I did feel a trific skittish when I was told that he could not find the cash for a side bet. This later news reassures me, and nothing remains now for us to do but get in condition and give the people quid pro quo, as it were."

CORBETT'S CONDITION.

There is no question that physical aparances has boomed Corbett's stock

CORBETT'S CONDITION.

There is no question that physical apspearance has boomed Corbett's stock
materially since his arrival in this city.

All his old friends and acquaintances
comment continuously on his splendid condition, and their confidence in him is unbounded. Dr. A. P. O'Brien, a well-known pry

Dr. A. P. O'Brien, a well-known prysician, made a thorough physical examination of Corbett, and has given a certificate that his condition is perfect. The doctor describes Corbett as the most perfect specimen of physical manhood, in his opinion, in the world to-day.

WITH HIS PARENTS.

Corbett spent last night at the home of his parents, but rose early and came down town. The first work of the day was done in the afternoon when he visited Ryan's handball court for a speil of his favorite exercise. Ex-Assessor

of his favorite exercise. Ex-Assessor James C. Neaion was there, as were also Al Hampton and Corbett's brother, Jce. Neolan and Hampton arrayed themselves against the two Corbetts, and the four contended for some time with fairly even results.

even results.

After the handboll exercise was over Corbett and his trainer, McVey, boxed for a time, following this up with a wrest-ling match.

Alcestis.

tell you that the gods give not, they sell! Their penalty for every golden boon, Pitiful hucksters, they demand full

soon; And every counter grudging down the tell; Yea, cheat us with base metal unless well We watch them; strain the quality of

our joy,
And hardest bargainer is Venus' boy
"For so much heaven, so many hours of
hell." Yet when I come unto that shadowy

my pains, Shall I not answer them, though with Shall I had answer them, set face
And anguished eyes: "All depths of bliss
I proved;
Cast from my heaven, its memory yet

Yea, for I loved, and I have been loved! Therefore of Lethe's flood 1 will not

drink,
O cruel gods, though it should quench
for aye
This terment of flerce thirst! I thrust The briming beaker. Backward from the brink Of the dark flood wherein no star may blink

slay Mine only joy! Let memory with me

shrink.

Not like you inky waters is my soul;

The Star of Love is mirrored in my

breast.
I dare your fury on me spend the whole Possed, tortured, stung to agonies of un-My heart burns through my besom like

I think on love, ye gods, and I am garo. -Alice Williams Brotherton, in Century,

The several performances already given by Mr. Bobbin's Old-Fashioned Singin' Skule do not seem to make a bit of dif-ference in the public interest manifested. Indeed, there are many persons, who, having attended three or four of the en-tertainments, like Oliver Twist, are askhaving attended three or four of the entertainments. like Oliver Twist, are asking for "more." The performance on the 25th at the Y. M. C. A. will be the best the skule has ever given, and will include several entirely new features.

Mr. Bobbin's "Singin' Skule Band." under his direction, will render several settlement of a silver-plated water pitcher from Mr. B. D. Ceve. living at 22t east Leigh street, and a clerk in the Office of the State Treasurer.

Richard III. Was Not a Humpbacked Tyrant
His deformity is a great feature in
Shakespeare, and is used with all Shakespeare's knowledge of human nature to
explain much of what would be otherwise
incredible. It is the bitterness of the deformed which makes Richard hate the
world, which hardens his cruelty, and
sharpens his already keen-edged ambition with the desire to overcome the
scorn of mankind for defects he could not
help, by reaching a place where he could
put the world under his feet. Tet there
is but little better evidence of his deformity than there is of his having been
born with teeth.

is but little better evidence of his deformity than there is of his having been born with teeth.

It is hardly necessary to call witnesses to disprove such triviality as this, but it is easily done, and the refutation is complete. No contemporary other than Rous even alludes to Richard's deformity, and these others who are silent are the only writers of real authority. Fabyan, the Londoner, who must have seen Richard often, and who was a Lancastrian, says nothing of any deformity. The Croyiand Chronicler, a member of Edward IV.'s Council, is equally silent, and so, too, is Comines, although he twice speaks of Edward as the handsomest prince he had seen, thus showing that he noted physical appearance. Stowe said he had talked with old men who had seen Richard, and they declared "that he was of bodily shape, comely enough, only of kw stature." Even Rous himself in his portrait of Richard indicates no deformity. The portraits, indeed—and there are several authentic examples—show us a man without any trace, either in expression or feature, of bodily malformation. The face is a striking one—strong, high-bred, intellectual, rather stern, perhaps, and a little hard in the lines, but not in the least cruel or malignant, and with a prevaling air of sadness.—From "The Last Plantagenet," by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, in Scribner's.

IN DRAMATIC

Emma Eames is ill.

Ristori is 76 years old. Irving was once a clerk. Burr McIntosh is to star. Nevada is singing in Russia. Herne is rewriting "Hearts of Oak." Denman Thompson was born in 1833. Marie Halton will star in a musical Nina Harrington wil be seen in vau-

Anna Held will star in "The Real Girl May Irwin will manage a New York

theatre next season.

John C. Rice's right name is Wildberg, and he is a Swede.

N. S. Wood, the "boy actor," has joined a Boston stock company. Nat Goodwin says he may some day play "Richard III" and "lago."

"The Walking Delegate" is the title of an opera to be produced in Boston. "John Bradley's Money," is the title of Comedian William Barry's new play. William Hoey says he has decided to stay with "A Parlor Match" another

Calve appeared in a boy's costume at the production of "The Marriage of Fi-

Eugene D'Albert's new opera "Gernst" will shortly be produced in Mannheim. Wilton Lackaye was educated for a priest and only escaped being a servant of the church by the merest chance.

"The most sublime play I ever saw," says James Herne, "was The Passion, in which James O'Neil represented Our Saviour."

SHERAN THE BLOCKAD

The President Ducaing.

WIDE WATER, VA., Feb. 13.—The light-house steamer Maple dropped anchor off Widewater station, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, this morning at \$20 with President Cleveland and Col. Lamberton on board.

The President came upon the invitation of D. G. Gautier, of New York City, to shoot ducks from his blinds off the famous Arkedale farm, three miles south of Widewater. The President and party went immediately to the blinds and commenced shooting.

The President is evidently having fine aport with bright prospects for the day.

He Teek Landanum.

DANVILLE, VA., Feb. 12.—R. Thoma Yancey, a young man about twenty-sever years of age, employed as a grocery clerk swallowed two ounces of laudanum has night at his boarding-house, on Pattor street, and when his act was discovered he was past resuscitation. Despondence over money matters is the only known motive. Yancey came to this city sovera years ago from Baydton, where his mother resides. He left no note or message

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 13.—The Kansas Senate has by a strict party vote, passed the initiative and referendum resolution, submitting the proposition of changing the constitution so as to include the principle to a vote of the people. The silver Senators voted solidly for the resolution and the Republicans against it.

ROANOKE. VA., February 13,—Special.—W. B. Albert has brought suit in the Hustings Court for \$5,000 damages stainst J. M. Roberts. C. A. Thomas, and M. Forman for defamation of character, he having been tried and acquitted of the charge of obtaining an evercoat under false pretences, for which he wants damages of the above-named parties,

BALTIMORE. MD., Feb. 13.—The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to-day placed an order for 55,000 tons of steel rails. Of this amount 35,000 tons are for immediate delivery, and will be placed in the track as rapidly as possible. The total order, it is estimated, will make over 225 miles of single track.

President Leishman Resigns. PITTSBURG, PA., Feb, 13.—G. A. Leishman, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, yesterday resigned his office to take effect April 1 next. He will be succeeded by Charles M. Scwab.

Eugenie Biair presented "Jane Eyre" at two performances at the Academy yesterday. The matinee was the largest of the season. It cannot be said that the adaptation of Bronte's novel, as presented, was an interesting one, neither were Eugenie Biair's efforts as an actress sufficiently pronounced or versatile to warrant more than a passing comment, which might be most aptly expressed by the word indifferent. The supporting by the word h

Again the Jefferson will have music in the evening. Hereafter during the dinner hour and after Professor Thilow's orches-tra will furnish music for the guests. This move on the part of the managers of the hotel will meet with the universal approval of the people of Richmond.

Free Lunch for the Poor.

Persons who wish to contribute soup of materials for ceffee and sandwiches to be used at the weekly lunch to be given at Broad-Street Mission Monday night, will please send them to the Mission (712 east Broad street), either between the hours of 11 and 2 or 5 and 6 P. M.

Paterson's \$,000 ribbon weavers will cr-ganize. Wages have been cut 50 per cent. in six years.

A Helping Hand. A Hard Times Bonanza

Mrs.B.FLORSHEIN

Such is the Administrator's Sale now in progress at_

Fourth and Broad Sts., Executrix for B. Florsheim.

We are compelled to close out our entire stock, consisting of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, and Gents' Furnishings by May 1st as the lease expires on that day. In order to do so, we are offering all goods at astonishing figures below manufacturer's cost Your interest warrants early investigation of this opportunity to dress fashionably at ridiculously low prices.

Men's Business Suits' All \$20 and \$18 Business Suits at \$8.49 All \$14 add \$12.50 Business Suits at.... 6.00 All \$10 and \$9 Business Suits...... 3.98 Men's Overcoats.

All \$22 and \$20 Overcoats at......\$9.50 Men's Trousers.

All \$6 and \$5 Trousers at..... All \$3 and \$2.50 Trousers at...... Youth's Suits. Overcoats and Ulsters

Proportionate reductions on all Boys' Suits, Gents Furnishings and Hats-

Mrs. B. FLORSHEIM, Executrix for B. Florsheim,

328 East Broad Street, Corner Fourth.